BORYSONYK, Z.B.; BLASYUK, P.A., diisnyi chlen Akademiyi nauk URSR.

Effect of fertilizers on the development of barley roots. Dop. AN URSR no.4: 249-254 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Ukrayins'kyi naukovo-doslidnyi instytut zernovoho hospodarstva im. V.V. Kuibisheva. 2. Akademiya nauk URSR (for Blasyuk).
(Barley) (Fertilizers and manures)

S/185/62/007/002/009/016
D299/D302

AUTHORS: Borysov, M.D. (Deceased) and Mitina, N.I.

TITLE: On instrument and photographic broadening of spectral lines

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 192 - 195

TEXT: The instrument- and photographic broadening of mercury lines on the spectrograph ИСП-28 (ISP-28), was determined. The dependence of the photographic broadening on the sensitivity of the photographic emulsion, was ascertained. In the photographic measurements, the exposure time varied up to 2 minutes. The line contours were constructed by means of the microphotometer МФ-2 (MF-2). The width of the line was determined from the contours. In studying the dependence of the line width on the width of the spectrograph slit, the latter varied between 0.4 and 0.004 mm. The visual measurements were conducted by means of a microscope with magnification 280 to 56. A graph is shown of the dependence of the width of the mercury line λ = 4358 Å, on slit width, measured visually and photometri-

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On instrument and photographic ...

cally. Similar measurements were carried out for mercury lines with λ=4047, 3650 and 3125 Å respectively. The good agreement between the visual- and the photometric measurements for wide slits, showed that in this case the photographic broadening is very small and does not exceed the experimental error; in fact, for slits wider than 0.03 mm, the line intensity is practically independent of slit width, whereas the line width is proportional to the slit width; if the slit is narrowed, this proportionality no longer holds; with an infinitely narrow slit, the line retains finite width. It was found that the photographic broadening of the mercury line λ = 4358 Å is 0.35 Å on plates of sensitivity 0.8 ГОСТ (GOST) units. By comparing the obtained values with Fabry-Perot interferometer measurements, it was found that the efficiency function of the spectrograph ISP-28 was 0.65 Å in the region of 4358 Å. It was found that the photographic width does not depend on the sensitivity of the emulsion up to sensitivity values of 16 GOST-units, whereas for higher sensitivity-values it increases. Hence it is necessary to use, in very accurate spectrographic measurements, fine-grained plates. If highly sensitive coarse-grained plates and films are used, it is

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On instrument and photographic ... S/185/62/007/002/009/016
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necessary to make allowance for photographic broadening for the given type of emulsion. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: C.P. Flynn and E.F.W. Seymour, Proc. Phys. Soc, 75, 337, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN URSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the AS UkrRSR), Kharkiv

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1961

V

Card 3/3

BORYSOVA, L.; TOMSIKOVA, M.

Incidence of Pasteurella in bronchiectasis. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.7: 681-684 Jl '65.

1. Krajska nemocnice s poliklinikou, vnitrni odd., alergologicka ambulance, Ostrava 1 (prednosta MUDr. J. Veleminsky, CSc.) a Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice, odd. mikrobiologie, Ostrava 1 (prednosta MUDr. M. Suchanek).

L 45619-65 EWT(d) Pg-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5006452 S/0021/65/000/002/0139/0143

AUTHOR: Borysova, S. Yu. (Borisova, S. Yu.)

TITLE: Asymptotic representation of an integrodifferential equation with a small parameter preceding the higher-order derivatives

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 2, 1965, 139-143

TOPIC TAGS: integrodifferential equation, Fredholm equation, asymptotic representation, existence theorem, series solution

ABSTRACT: The method of M. I. Vishik and L. A. Lyusternik (UMN v. 12, no. 5 (77), 3, 1957) is used to obtain an asymptotic representation of the solution of the boundary-value problem of a Fredholm type integrodifferential equation

$$L_\varepsilon u + Ku = h,$$

where

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$$L_\varepsilon u = \sum_{r=1}^{l} \varepsilon^r a_{k+r}(x) \frac{d^{k+r}u}{dx^{k+r}} + \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i(x) \frac{d^i u}{dx^i},$$

$$\varepsilon > 0,\ a_{k+1}(x) \neq 0,\ a_i(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [0, 1],$$

$$Ku \equiv \int_0^1 K(x, s)\, u(s)\, ds.$$

with a small parameter preceding the highest-order derivatives. The boundary conditions are

$$\left.\frac{d^j u}{dx^j}\right|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (j = 0, 1, \ldots, k_1 + l_1 - 1);$$

$$\left.\frac{d^j u}{dx^j}\right|_{x=1} = 0 \quad (j = 0, 1, \ldots, k_2 + l_2 - 1).$$

The theorem is proved for the existence of a solution in the form:

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$$u_\varepsilon(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \varepsilon^i v_i(x) + \varepsilon^{h_1} \sum_{i=0}^{N_1} \varepsilon^i v_{1i}\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{h_2} \sum_{i=0}^{N_2} \varepsilon^i v_{2i}\left(\frac{1-x}{\varepsilon}\right) + z_n(x, \varepsilon).$$

This report was presented by Yu. O. Mytropol's'kyy (Yu. A. Mitropol'skiy). Orig. art. has: 22 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Instytut matematyky AN URSR (Institute of Mathematics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

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ACC NR: AP6032411 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/009/1099/1103

AUTHOR: Borysova, S. Yu.--Borisova, S. Yu.

ORG:: Institute of Mathematics,AN UkrSSR (Instytut matematyky AN URSR)

TITLE Solution of a differential equation with small parameter when there are higher derivatives on the discontinuous right side

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 9, 1966, 1099-1103

TOPIC TAGS: Cauchy problem, differential equation solution

ABSTRACT: This paper gives an asymptotic representation of the solution to a Cauchy problem for a differential equation with a small parameter when there are higher derivatives in the case where the right side of the equation has discontinuities of the first kind. Let

$$L_\varepsilon u(x) = i(x)$$

be a differential equation with constant coefficients and small parameter $\varepsilon(\varepsilon>0)$ with derivatives of higher order where

$$L_\varepsilon u \equiv \sum_{r=1}^{l} \varepsilon^r a_{k+r} u^{(k+r)} + \sum a_j u^j,$$

a_i = const, $a_{k+1} \neq 0$, $a \neq 0$, and function $h(x)$ or its derivatives have discontinuities of the first kind at points $x_1, x_2, \ldots, z_m$, while $h(x)$ is a function in $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ differentiated a sufficient number of times. The paper examines the solution of equation (1) which satisfies the initial zero conditions

$$u(0) = u'(0) = \ldots = u^{(k+l-1)}(0) = 0.$$

The solution of expressions (1) and (2) may be written

$$u_\varepsilon(x) = \int_0^x G_\varepsilon(x-\xi)\,h(\xi)\,d\xi.$$

where G $(x-\zeta)$ is the Green function of differential operator L with initial conditions (2). The paper states and proves the theorems (1): the solution of problem (1), (2) with right side $h(x)$ which has discontinuities of the first kind at points $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m$ may be given in the form

$$u_\varepsilon(x) = u_0(x) + \varepsilon^k \sum_{j=0}^{m} v_j\left(\frac{x-x_j}{\varepsilon}\right) + z_\varepsilon(x),$$

where the first term on the rightside is the solution of the degenerated problem, the second term without the summation sign represents functions of the type of boundary layer k at point $x = x_j$ $(j = 0, 1, \ldots, m;\ x_0 = 0)$, and the third term is a function

ACC NR: AP6032411

which tends toward zero when $\varepsilon \to 0$; (2): under certain degenerative conditions problem (1, (2) may be expressed as

$$u_\varepsilon(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \varepsilon^i u_i(x) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \sum_{j=0}^{m} v_{j1}\left(\frac{x - x_j}{\varepsilon}\right) + z_{N,\varepsilon}(x),$$

where $u_i(x)$ represents regular functions, $v_{j1}(x-x_j/\varepsilon)$ represents functions of the zero order boundary layer type at point $x = x_j$ ($j = 0, 1, \ldots, m$; $x_0 = 0$), and z_N, (x) is the remainder. The paper was presented by Yu. O. Mytropol'skiy, Academician of AN UkrSSR. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 090ct65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3

BORYSOWICZ, Andrzej

Diagnostic difficulties in cases of leptomeningeal carcinomatosis. Wiad. lek. 18 no.21:Suppl.:35-40 15 N '65

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego w Radomiu (Kierownik: dr. med. W. Hanski).

BORYSOWICZ, J.

Electroshock therapy under anesthesia. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.20: 655-657 14 May 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Of the Psychiatric Department (Director -- S. Niklewski, M.D.) of the Municipal Hospital in Radom.

S/058/62/000/010/033/093
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Borysowicz, J., Dąbrowski, J.

TITLE: Diffraction scattering of deuterons on non-spherical nuclei

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 46, abstract 10B350 ("Rept. Inst. badań jądrow. PAN", 1961, no. 261/VIII, 16 pp., illust., English; summaries in Polish and Russian)

TEXT: The scattering of deuterons on non-spherical nuclei is considered in diffraction approximation using the black nucleus model. The quadrupole nuclear deformations considered are assumed to be small. Both elastic and inelastic scattering cross sections are calculated. The angular distribution found for inelastic scattering differs little from the angular distribution for point particles. The results are illustrated by the example of the reactions $O^{18}(d,d')O^{18*}$, $Mg^{24}(d,d')Mg^{24}$, and $Mg^{24}(d,d')Mg^{24*}$. Although the deuteron structure tells little on the character of the scattering angular distribution, the calculation of the finite deuteron dimensions leads to a diminution of the effective nuclear radius R_o and to an increase of the nuclear deformation parameters β. This leads to a

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Diffraction scattering of...

better agreement of the R_0 and β values, obtained from the analysis of reactions with deuterons, with the values obtained from data of alpha particle scattering.

A. Sitenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BORYSOWICZ, Jerzy; DABROWSKI, Janusz

Diffraction scattering of deuterons in nonspherical nuclei. Acta physica Pol 21 no.4:339-350 Ap '62.

1. Institute for Theoretical Physics, University, Warsaw (for Borysowicz). 2. Institute for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, and Institute for Theoretical Physics, University, Warsaw (for Dabrowski).

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S/058/62/000/012/012/048
A160/A101

24.6600

AUTHORS: Dąbrowski, Janusz, Borysowicz, Jerzy

TITLE: Diffraction scattering of deuterons on non-spherical nuclei. II. Deformation of arbitrary multipolarity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 12, 1962, 62, abstract 12B430 ("Rept. Inst. badań jądrow. PAN", no. 300/VII, 1962, 10 pp., illustrated, English; summaries in Polish and Russian)

TEXT: The theory of the diffraction scattering of deuterons on nuclei, by Akhiyezer and Sitenko, is generalized for a case of deformed nuclei with a surface deformation of an arbitrary multipole order. The nucleus is assumed to be black. The calculations were carried out in a linear approximation by the parameters of the nucleus deformation. The calculated angular distribution proved to be close to the angular distribution obtained by Drozdov and Blair for the diffraction scattering of nucleons on non-spherical nuclei. A consideration of the deuteron structure results in a decrease of the parameter Ro (the interaction radius) by 1/4 of the deuteron radius Rd, and in a multiplication of the

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Diffraction scattering of deuterons on...

parameter of deformation $|\beta_1|$ by the multiplier (1 + (3/8)Rd/Ro) in the expression for the scattering cross section. See also Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1962, 8B368; 10A350, 10A416.

A. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

R.I.P.

metals mechanical proper-
and tests

5498* **Some Factors Affecting Creep of Carbon Steel.** (In Polish.) Z. Borynowski and W. Tomaszczyk. *Prace Glownego Instytutu Metalurgii*, v. 3, no. 6, 1951, p. 507-515.

Effects of chemical composition and other metallurgical factors were studied. Results are charted, tabulated, and discussed. 21 ref.

BORYSOWSKI, Z.

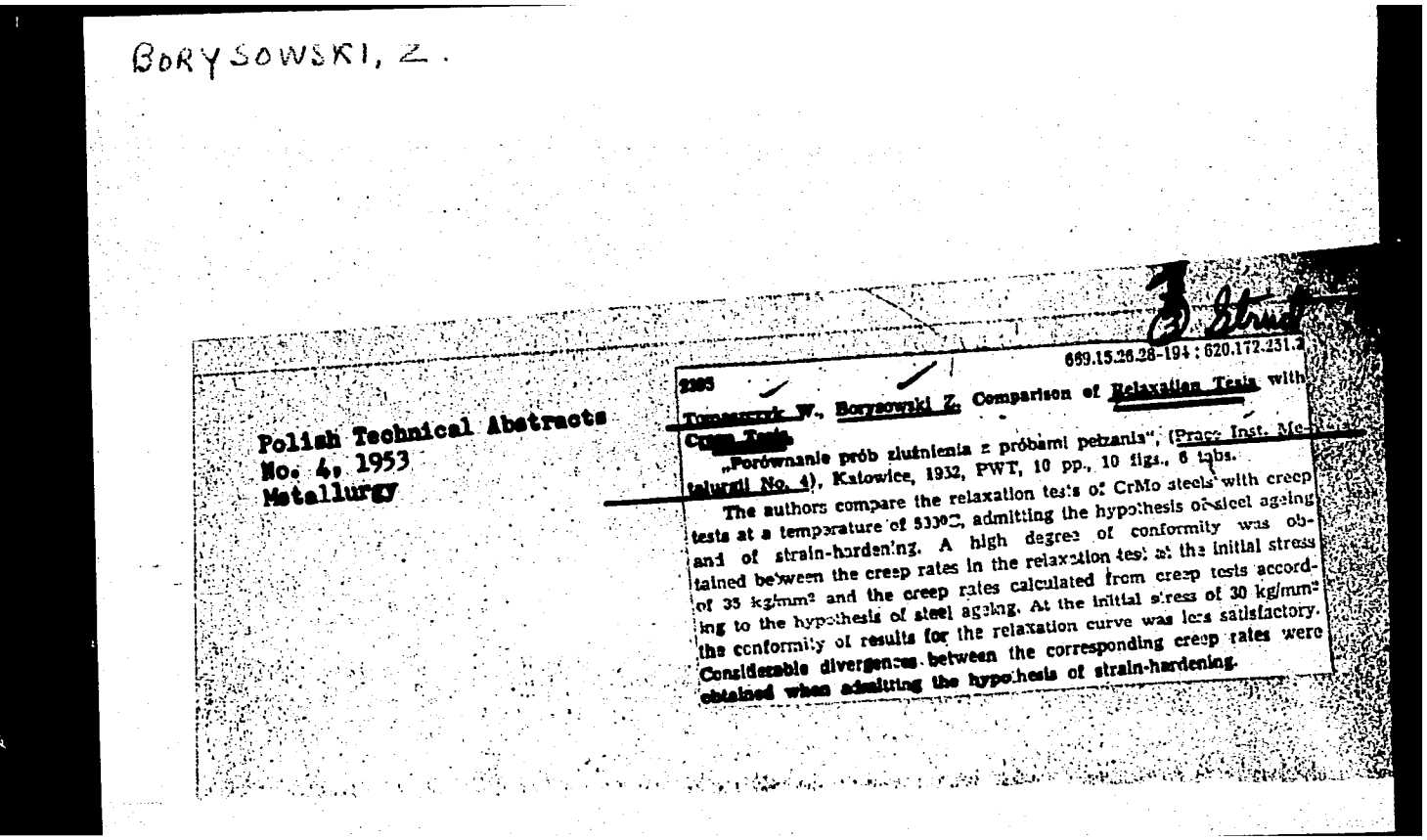
Polish Technical Abst.
No. 1 1954
Metallurgy

Tomaszczyk W., Borysowski Z. Creep Strength of Low Alloy Chrome-Molybdenum Steels.

„Wytrzymałość na pełzanie niskostopowych stali chromowo-molibdenowych". (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 3), Katowice, 1952, PWT, 9.5 pp., 10 figs., 12 tabs.

The authors examine the results of creep strength tests on low alloy chrome-molybdenum steels, taking into account the deoxidising method, chemical composition and heat treatment of such steels. The paper contains results of graphitisation investigations, with which as a basis it is possible to determine the minimum chrome content necessary to ensure structural stability in these steels. The authors drew up tables of the mechanical properties of low alloy chrome-molybdenum steels at high temperatures, and give here the range of their application. Low alloy chrome-molybdenum steels are a good and cheap structural material for elements working at high temperatures. Steels of this group which contain 1% chrome are already, to a certain degree, resistant to corrosion and oxidation. Their resistance to the action of such factors increases with the increase in chrome content. Chrome-molybdenum steels with as little as 0.5% chrome content, are resistant to graphitization, the structural stability of such steels increasing with the increase in chrome content. The high creep resistance of steels with 0.5% Cr — 0.5% Mo, their resistance to graphitization, and then good technological properties (hot bending, weldability) make them a good structural material for superheater pipes up to the temperature of 535°C. The effect of chemical composition and heat treatment upon creep strength in low alloy chrome-molybdenum steels depends to a large extent upon the structure obtained. In the higher temperature range (above 550°C) ferritic-pearlitic or ferritic-bainitic structure is desirable; at lower and medium temperatures — the bainitic structure.

BORYSOWSKI, Z.



Polish Technical Abstracts
No. 4, 1953
Metallurgy

3 Struct

2385 669.15.26.28-194 : 620.172.251.2

Tomaszczuk W., Borysowski Z. Comparison of Relaxation Tests with Creep Tests

„Porównanie prób zluźnienia z próbami pełzania", (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 4), Katowice, 1952, PWT, 10 pp., 10 figs., 6 tabs.

The authors compare the relaxation tests of CrMo steels with creep tests at a temperature of 530°C, admitting the hypothesis of steel ageing and of strain-hardening. A high degree of conformity was obtained between the creep rates in the relaxation test at the initial stress of 35 kg/mm² and the creep rates calculated from creep tests according to the hypothesis of steel ageing. At the initial stress of 30 kg/mm² the conformity of results for the relaxation curve was less satisfactory. Considerable divergences between the corresponding creep rates were obtained when admitting the hypothesis of strain-hardening.

Creep strength of carbon-molybdenum steels. W. Tomaszczyk and Z. Borysowski (Prace Inst. Metal., 1952, 4, 161—176).—A critical discussion illustrated by tables and diagrams is presented. The main factors considered are: method of production and deoxidation, chemical composition, heat-treatment, and structural changes. (64 references.) — S. K. Lachowicz.

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BORYSOWSKI, Z.

New testing laboratory of steel crawling for electric engineering purposes. Hutnik P 29 no.3:112-113 Mr '62.

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S/105/60/000/009/006/009/XX
B012/B058

9.2120

AUTHOR: Boryu, N. V., Engineer

TITLE: Simulation of Leakage in High-power Transformers

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 9, pp. 38-41

TEXT: This paper deals with a method for studying electromagnetic processes and especially local losses in transformers with the aid of special simulators. The simulators are true replicas of the transformers. The similarity criteria for simulator and original are studied first. They are derived on the basis of the fact that leakage must be equal in both cases. The displacement currents are neglected, and the differential equations $\operatorname{curl} \dot{H} = \dot{\delta} = \gamma \dot{E}$ (1) and $\operatorname{curl} \dot{E} = -\frac{d\dot{B}}{dt} = -\mu \frac{d\dot{H}}{dt}$ (2) for electromagnetic processes in a conductive medium (Ref. 1) are written down. L. R. Neyman (Ref. 2) showed that with μ = const these equations are sufficiently exact for practical purposes. The conditions (9): $m_\delta = 1$ as well as (10): $m_\gamma = 1$ and $m_\mu = 1$ are written down. If these are adhered to, the local leakages are equal for original and simulator at the corresponding

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Simulation of Leakage in High-power Transformers

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points. m_δ is the current density, m_γ - electric conductance, and m_μ - permeability. The main criterion for simulating the additional leakages at the corresponding point, formula (11), is derived:

$m_t = 1/m_f = m_l^2$, m_t being the supply frequency and m_l the linear dimensions. This means that a reduction of the transformer dimensions by m_l times requires an increase of the supply source frequency of the simulator by $1/m_l^2$ times. The conditions (9) and (10) are satisfied by using the same material in the simulator as in the original. The experimental verification of the criteria is described. The results of measurement of the local losses in simulator and original are given in Table 1. It may be seen therefrom that the local losses in simulator and original are equal if the criteria are adhered to. The experimental results proved that with ferromagnetic bodies, μ = const can be assumed in formulas (1) and (2) and $m_\mu = 1$ in condition (10), for stray fields with an induction of $B_m \approx 700$ gauss. Based on the criteria given here, a simulator (on a scale of 1 : 10) of a step-up 400-kv economical transformer with an output of 167 Mva and an output of 82.5 Mva of the generating winding was produced and tested at

Simulation of Leakage in High-power Transformers

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the laboratoriya Zaporozhskogo transformatornogo zavoda (Laboratory of the Zaporozh'ye Transformer Plant). The experiments are described in short, the measuring scheme is shown in Fig. 2, the mounting of the thermocouples on the simulator and on the original in Fig. 3, and the local losses in simulator and original obtained under analogous conditions and at the corresponding points are given in Table 2. The measurements showed good conformance of the character of the spatial distribution with the amount of these losses. All measurements proved that distribution and amount of leakage can be studied on transformer-simulators with a sufficient accuracy of $\pm 10\%$. Reactances can be studied with the aid of the simulator described, and the leakage inductance in the windings, across the yokes and within them can be measured. Formulas for the conversion of resistance, short-circuit voltage, and leakage inductance (measured on the simulator) are given for an actual transformer. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy transformatornyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Transformer Plant)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1960

Card 3/3

KHENKIN, A.L., inzh. (Zaporozh'ye); BORYU, N.V., inzh. (Zaporozh'ye)

Thermometric technique for measuring local power losses in electric transformers. Elektrichestvo no.5:64-66 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric transformers—Measurement)

BORYU, S. I. and MASLOVSKAYA, O. M.

"Bacteriophage in the Zone of the River Volga Affected by Kuybyshev City", Works of the Kuybyshev State Medical Institute, Vol. 3, pp 49-51, 1950.

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57527

Author : Boryu S. I.
* Inst : ~~Not given~~
Title : On the Mechanism of the Antibiotic Action of Bact. prodigiosum

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 4, 464-467

Abstract : Upon the joint cultivation of Bacterium prodigiosum and Saccharomyces cerevisiae sensitive to it, prodigiosin with which the antibiotic action of the miracle bacillus is connected, penetrates into the yeast. The staining of the plasma and the penetration of the yeast cells by prodigiosin takes place also in the presence of the dead cells of the bacteria or pure prodigiosin. Yeasts in which considerable quantities

* Kuybyshevskiy meditsinskiy institut.

Card 1/2

BORYU, Yu.I., inzh.; GRABOVSKAYA, N.M., inzh.

Calculation of short-circuit impedances of autotransformers with control windings. Elektrichestvo no.6:59-64 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zaporozhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transformatostroyeniya i vysokovol'tnoy apparatury.
(Electric transformers)

BORYU, Yu.I., inzh.

Marking of autotransformers taking into account the load capacity of the windings. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:56-59 Ja-Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

SUMM, B.D.; BORYUNOV, Yu.V.; PERTSOV, N.V.; TRASKIN, V.Yu.; SHCHUKIN, Ye.D.

Propagation of cracks in zinc plates during their deformation in presence of a locally applied drop of liquid, surface-active metal. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 14 no.5:757-765 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Zinc--Testing)

BORZA, A.

Technical norms in construction work, an active factor for the improvement of work and for the increase of labor productivity. p. 27.
(INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII. RUMANIA. Vol. 7, no. 1 Jan. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BORZA, A.

Technical standardization, active factor in saving work forces. p. 3. CONSTRUCTORUL. (Ministerul Constructiilor si Industriei Materialelor de Constructii si Uniunea Sindicatelor de Salariati din Intreprinderile de Constructii) Bucuresti. Vol. 8, no. 324, Mar. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

BORZA, A.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE Vol. 8, no. 3/4, July/Dec. 1957

BORZA, A. Flora and ethnobotany of Rumania in the 16th-18th centuries. p.307

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 3/4
April 1959, Unclas.

BORZA, Al.; LUPSA, Viorica

Vegetation of the Alba Iulia fortress. Studii biol Cluj 14 no.1:35-55 '63.

BORZA, Al., prof. univ. (Cluj)

On the occasion of the Jubilee Congress of the Botanical Society in Czechoslovakia. Natura Biologie 15 no.1:91-92 Ja-F '63.

RUMANIA

BORZA, Al., University Professor, Cluj [affiliation not given]

"The Treatment of Hybrids in the Future 'Flora Europea'."

Bucharest, Natura. Seria Biologie, Vol 15, No 2, Mar-Apr 1963, pp 74-76.

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: Discusses a work to be published at the University of Liverpool, England. Special attention is given to the underlying principles that motivated the proposal for the work, and the method that will be used for hybrids. Reference is made to the fact that this method was discussed in a booklet by V.H. Heywood, the secretary of the publishing committee as well as at the 1959 (Vienna) and 1961 (Genova) symposia.

1/1

BORZA, Al., prof.; BOSCAIU, N.

"General geobotany" by M.V. Markov. Reviewed by Al. Borza, N. Boscaiu. Studii cerc biol veget 15 no.3:421-422 '63.

BORZA, Alexandru; LUPSA, Viorica

Taxonomic data on the Fritillaria orientalis Adam species. Studii biol Cluj 13 no.2:217-220 '62.

1. Academia R.P.R.- Filiala Cluj, Centrul de cercetari biologice.

BORZA, Al.

Importance of determining the floristic elements in the geobotanical study of the Babadag vegetation. Comunicarile AR 13 no.5:421-425 My '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de C.C. Georgescu, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

BORZA, Al.

Iva xanthifolia Nutt. in Maramures. Studii cerc biol s. bot 16 no. 2:151-152 '64.

BORZA, Al.; LUPSA, Viorica

On the Chenopodium wolffii Simk. Studii cerc biol s. bot 16 no. 4:341-344 '64.

1. Laboratory of Geobotany, Center of Biological Research.

BORZA, Dezsone

Application of prefabricated reinforced concrete in hydraulic engineering. Vizugyi kozl no.3:437-441 '59.

BORZA, Dezsone; MERENYI, Miklos

Development of prefabrication in the hydraulic constructions in the Soviet Union. Vizugyi kozl no.4:593-598 '60.

BORZA, Dezsone, okl.mernok

The river barrage at Volgograd. Vizugyi kozl no.1:151-157 '62.

1. A Vizugyi Tervezo Iroda tervezo mernoke.

BORZA, Dessone

Construction of the Volgograd barrage. Vizugyi kozl no.2:328-335 '62.

BORZA, Dezsone

Some data on hydraulic engineering in the Soviet Union.
Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:301-302 Ag '62.

BORZA, Dezsone

The Dneprodzerzhinsk weir. Hidrologiai koslony 42 no.5:450-451 O '62.

BORZA, Dezsone

Shell-like, reinforced cement mortar covering and form panels.
Vizugyi kozl no.2:296-299 '59.

BORZA, Dezsoné

The Bratak weir. Hidrologiai kozlony 43 no.1:58-59 F '63.

BORZA, Dezsone

Report on the 29th session arranged by the Executive Commission of the International Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference (ICOLD). Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.5:236 My '64.

BORZA, Dezsone

Construction of the Kiev barrage. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.7: 322-325 Jl '64.

BORZA, K.

Notes on the limestone of Muran. p. 116.
(Geologicky Sbornik, Vol. 8, no. 1, 1957. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 12, 1959, 41955.

Author : Borza, K.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Triassic and Liassic Quartzites in Belansky Tatra Mountains.

Orig Pub: Geol. sbor., 1958, 9, No 1, 52-65.

Abstract: This is a petrographic study and a comparison between the above-named quartzites, deposited in a shallow sea also partially on the continent. Two chemical analyses (one of which is new) illustrate the noted differences. -- G. Vorob'yev.

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Occurrence of bauxite iron ore in the Slovak Karst. p. 327

KRASY SLOVENSKA (Poverenictvo dopravy. Riaditelstvo pre cestovny ruch) Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Vol., 10, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

BORZA, Karol

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prom. geol.

Geological laboratory SAV (Slovak Academy of Sciences - Slovenska Akademia Vied)

Bratislava, Geologicky Sbornik, No 2, 1962, pp 241-256

"Petrographic Study of Pebbles in Sedimentary Rocks of Cretaceous and Paleocene Conglomerates in Brezovske Pohorie Mountains and Myjavska Pahorkatina Highland"

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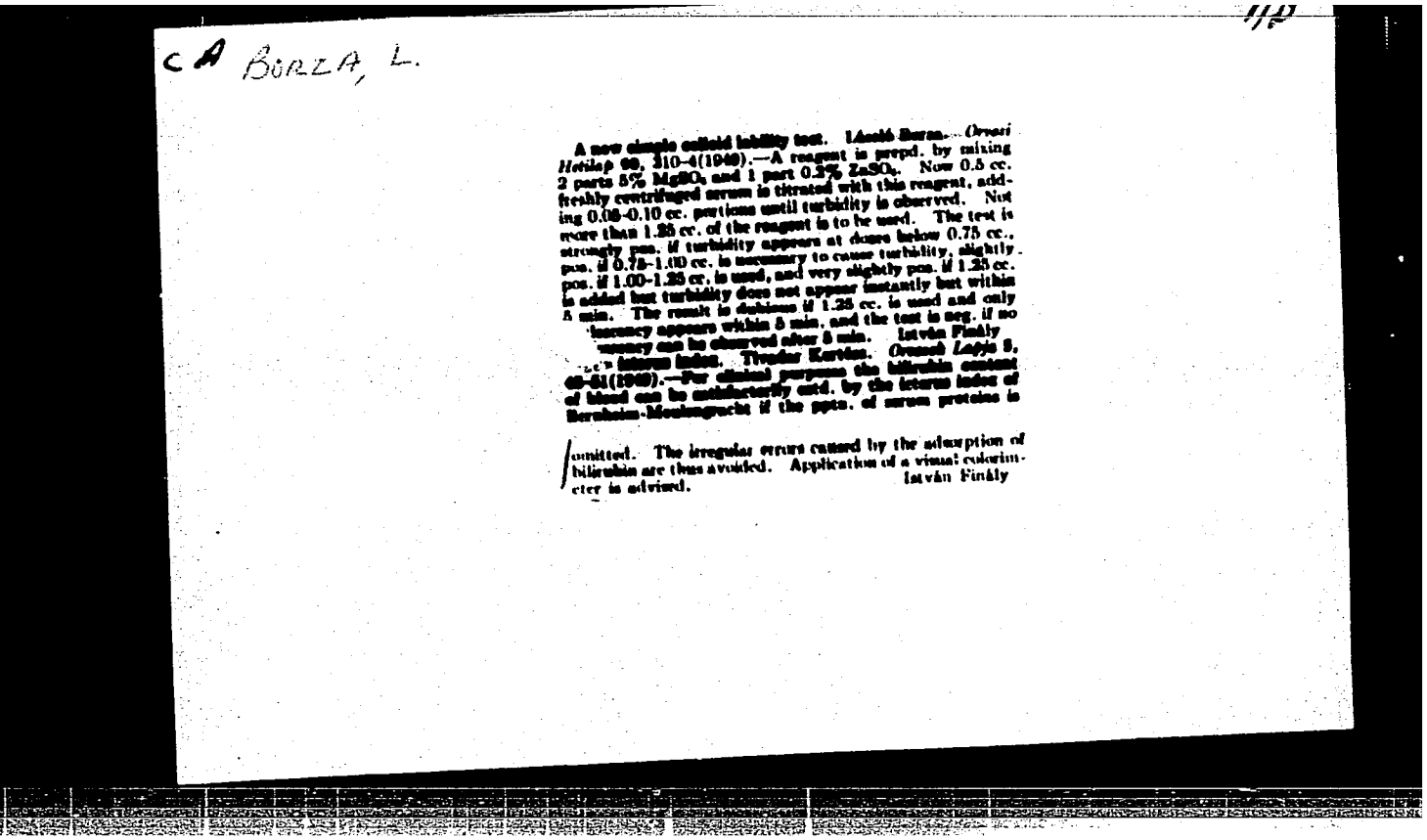

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A new simple colloid lability test. László Borza. *Orvosi Hetilap* 90, 310–4(1949).—A reagent is prepd. by mixing 2 parts 5% $MgSO_4$ and 1 part 0.5% $ZnSO_4$. Now 0.5 cc. freshly centrifuged serum is titrated with this reagent, adding 0.08–0.10 cc. portions until turbidity is observed. Not more than 1.25 cc. of the reagent is to be used. The test is strongly pos. if turbidity appears at doses below 0.75 cc., pos. if 0.75–1.00 cc. is necessary to cause turbidity, slightly pos. if 1.00–1.25 cc. is used, and very slightly pos. if 1.25 cc. is added but turbidity does not appear instantly but within 5 min. The result is dubious if 1.25 cc. is used and only turbidity appears within 5 min. and the test is neg. if no turbidity can be observed after 5 min. István Finály

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BORZA, N.

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BORZA, St., ing.; VANA, I.

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Gauge for measuring tapered threads. Izm.tekh.no.3:79-80 My-Je '56.
(Screw-threads--Measurement) (MLRA 9:9)

BORZAK, N. M.

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Simplified method for rating measuring instruments. Izm. tekh. no.3: 85-86 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

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(Measuring instruments)

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Instrument for checking splined rings by the circular pitch.
Izm. tekh. no.4:36-37 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Measuring instruments)

SOV/115-59-2-7/38

9(6)

AUTHOR: Borzak, N.M., Chernyak, A.M.

TITLE: Apparatus for Complex Inspection of Engine Camshafts (Pribor dlya kompleksnogo kontrolya raspredelitel'nykh valov dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus has been developed and put into service that permits a complex check, under factory conditions, during the production of camshafts for tractor engines. The check is made by comparing the cam profile of the shaft being produced with the corresponding model cam that is permanently attached to the apparatus. The checking time does not exceed 3 minutes. After this system was introduced, factory spot-checks were made of every 500th unit produced, instead of every 50th. In the workshop, 2-3 camshafts per shift were examined, this reveals any defects in the production process.

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SOV/115-59-2-7/38

Apparatus for Complex Inspection of Engine Camshafts

The individual parts of this apparatus are carefully described. There is 1 diagrammatic photograph.

Card 2/2

BORZAKIVS'KA, I.V.

Viability of the pollen of some greenhouse plants. Nauk.zap.Kiev. un. 7 no.6:213-224 '48. (MLRA 9:10)

(Pollen)

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[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral raw materials]Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat. No.31[Piezoelectric and optical minerals]P'ezoelektricheskoe i opticheskoe syr'e. Izd.2., perer. 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Quartz) (Iceland spar) (Fluorite)

BAGOTSKIY, Yu.B., inzh.; BORZAKOVA, A.A., inzh.

Utilization of the water from washing filters. Vod. i san. tekh. no.9:8-10 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Water—Purification)

AVDIYEVICH, N.M.; BORZAKOVA, A.A.; VEL'MINA, Ye.S.

The Klyaz'ma Reservoir as a source of the water supply. Gor. khoz.Mosk. 36 no.8:25-26 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Severnaya vodoprovodnaya stantsiya. (Klyaz'ma Reservoir)

BORZAKOVA, S.S.

GRINBERG, A.A.; BORZAKOVA, S.S.

Phenomena of thiourea exchange in complex compounds of bivalent platinum. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 10:2368-2370 O '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Platinum compounds) (Urea)

S/186/60/002/005/009/017
A051/A130

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A. A., Borzakova, S. S.

TITLE: On the thiocyanogen ion exchange in $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$ and $K_2[Pt(SCN)_6]$

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1960, 574 - 583

TEXT: The present article submits the data for the exchange reaction in the system:

$$K_2[Pt(SCN)_4] + 4KS^*CN \text{ and } K_2[Pt(SCN)_6] + 6KS^*CN.$$

It is pointed out that in the systems investigated by the authors, containing addends with sulfur, there is a strongly defined zero exchange noted. The isotope exchange of thiocyanogen ions in the above-mentioned systems was investigated, depending on the time, concentration of the complex and concentration of the free thiocyanogen ions. The $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$ was prepared from the reaction (Ref. 5: G. B. Buchton, Ann Chem. u. Pharm., 92, 280, 1854): $4KSCN + K_2[PtCl_4] = K_2[Pt(SCN)_4] + 4KCl$. The $K_2[Pt(SCN)_6]$ was prepared in

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a similar way from the reaction $6KSCN + K_2[PtCl_6] = K_2[Pt(SCN)_6] + 6KCl$. The potassium thiocyanogen, labelled with S^{35} was prepared by melting $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ with sulfur, to which S^{35} was added (Ref. 6: Yu. V. Karyakin, Chistyye khimicheskiye reaktivy, 192, Goskhimizdat, M. L., 1947). The authors dealt particularly with the question to what extent the exchange between the precipitate and active solution takes place in 5 min. Special experiments were performed to determine the value of the "zero" exchange between the freshly-precipitated non-active precipitates $[NiEn_3][Pt(SCN)_4]$ and $[NiEn_3][Pt(SCN)_6]$ and the solutions of the active potassium thiocyanogen in 5 min. The result showed

$$F_0 = \frac{x_{precipitate}}{x_\infty} = 0.31 - 0.34 \text{ (temperature } 20^0C\text{), for}$$

the $[NiEn_3][Pt(SCN)_4]$ precipitate, and $F_0 = 0.30$ for the case of $[NiEn_3][Pt(SCN)_6]$. F, the degree of exchange is said to be the ratio of activity, occuring in the complex for a given period of time (x_t), to the activity which should occur in the complex when an equilibrium distribution (x_∞) is reached, i.e.,

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$$F = \frac{x_t}{x}.$$

The rate of exchange in the thiocyanogen system is said to depend on the illumination. Figure 1 and 2 show graphically the results of the exchange experiments, and Figure 3 shows the relationship of the rate of exchange to the concentration of the complex. The rates of the exchange reactions were calculated from the formula, taking into account the induced exchange (Ref. 7: A. Val', N. Bonner. Ispol'zovaniye radioaktivnosti pri khimicheskikh issledovaniyakh, 12, Izd. IL, M.,1954):

$$R = -\frac{ab}{(a+b)^t}\left[\ln(1-F) - \ln(1-F_0)\right]$$

where a is the concentration of the complex in g-ions of SCN^-/l, b - the concentration of the thiocyanogen ions in g-ions/l. The relationship of the rate of exchange to the concentration of the free thiocyanogen ion is shown graphically in Figure 4. The rates of exchange reactions increase depending on the value of the complex concentration and on the value of the addend

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concentration both in the thiocyanogen platinite and in the thiocyanogen platinate systems, thus, the values of the exchange rate constants were calculated from the formula $R = kC_1^2C_2^2$, where C_1 is the concentration of the thiocyanogen platinite in g-ions of SCN^-/l, and C_2 - the concentration of the thiocyanogen in g-ions/l, or according to the formula: $R = kC_1C_2$, for the thiocyanogen platinate system where C_1 is the concentration of $K_2[Pt(SCN)_6]$ in g-ions SCN^-/l, and C_2 - the concentration of KSCN in g-ions SCN^-/l. In summarizing the results of the experiments the authors bring special notice to the high rate of exchange. The outstanding feature of the system $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ + 4S*CN (or SC^*N^-) (Note: * means $C_2H_5NH_2$), is the high values of the induced exchange, which in turn means in this case, the exchange during the process of the fastest division, i.e., exchange, taking place in the system $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ + 4S*CN as a result of the addition of $[NiEn_3]^{2+}$ or $[PtEt_4]^{2+}$* ions, accompanied by actual instantaneous precipitation of $[NiEn_3][Pt(SCN)_4]$ or $[PtEt_4][Pt(SCN)_4]$ residue formation. Special experiments showed that in the given system the exchange of the freshly-precipitated residue with the active solution takes place much more slowly than the induced exchange. The special effect of the precipitating agent cation is even more apparent in the system $[Pt(SCN)_6]^{2-}$ + S^*CN^-, whereby,

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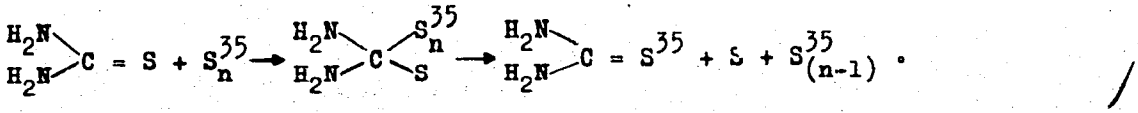
in this system the cations differ from one another a great deal not only in their rate of exchange of the thiocyanogen ion with the ready precipitates, but in the value of the induced exchange during the process of precipitation. It is further pointed out that the induced exchange in the case of the thiocyanogen platinate system is expressed more weakly than in the thiocyanogen platinite system. The nature of the induced exchange is assumed to be connected to some extent with the ability of the mutual combining of the groups, containing sulfur. A similar combination is expressed in the synthesis process of the labelled sulfur in thiourea, according to the method of Kukhtenko and Mikhlukhin (Ref. 11: DAN SSSR, 100, 5, 921, 1955):



The given data were found to show that the degree of exchange in the system $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ + S*CN increases much more strongly than it should when the relationship to the first degree of concentration of the complex is present (Table 1). Attention is drawn also to the fact that the rate of exchange

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is directly proportional to the second degree of concentration of the free thiocyanogen ion. The first relationship signifies that during the process of the activity occurence in the complex ion, the exchange of the thiocyanogen ions between two complex ions plays an important role. The second relationship is in accordance with the theory of the intermediary addition of SCN^- ions to the $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ ion. The detected relationships are in accordance with the hypothetical mechanism by which two ions of $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ interact with one another due to the oxidation-reduction interaction:

$$2\,[Pt^{(II)}(SCN)_4]^{2-} \rightleftharpoons [Pt^{(I)}(SCN)_4]^{3-} + [Pt^{(III)}(SCN)_4]^{-}.$$

Submitted data showed that the nature of the exchange in the system $[Pt(SCN)_6]^{2-}$ + S*CN differs greatly from the nature of exchange in the system $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ + S^*CN^-. The period of semi-exchange in the thiocyanogen platinate system is said to be greater than that of the thiocyanogen platinite system. It is pointed out that for the system $[Pt(SCN)_6]^{2-}$, the rate of exchange depends on the complex concentration in the 1.6 degree, and in the concentration of the thiocyanogen ion, it depends on the first degree. It is assumed that an elevated order of the reaction with respect to the complex should be associated with the oxidation-reduction mechanism

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of the exchange. Concluding, the authors state, that they were able to show that the period of semi-exchange T in the system $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$ + S*CN (or SC*N$^-$) at a temperature of 22°C, concentration of the $K_2Pt(SCN)_4$, equal to $0.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$M and concentration of the potassium thiocyanogen 2.10^{-2} M, equals about 6 - 7 min. In the system $[Pt(SCN)_6]^{2-}$ + S*CN$^-$, at a concentration of the complex $0.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$M, the concentration of the KS CN 3.10^{-2} M and at the same temperature the period of semi-exchange is about 19 min. It was further shown that the rate of exchange in the thiocyanogen platinite system changes proportionately to the second degree of the complex concentration and to the seconddegree of concentration of the free thiocyanogen ions. In the thiocyanogen platinate system, the rate of exchange depends on the concentration of the free thiocyanogen ions in the first degree, and on the concentration of the complex in the degree 1.6.. There are 4 figures and 4 tables, 13 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The four English language publications read as follows: G.B. Buckton, Ann. Chem. u. Pharm. 92, 280, 1854; L. F. Grantham, T. S. Ellman, D. S. Martin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 11, 2965, 1955; G.W. Watt, R. E. McGarley, J. Am. Chem Soc., 79, 13, 3315, 1957; G. W. Watt, R. E. McGarley, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 17, 4585, 1957.

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Figure 1: Relationship of 1-F to the time in the system $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-} + 4SCN^-$. 1 - curve obtained from experimental data, 2 - curve after introduction of corrections for the induced exchange, calculated from the equation.

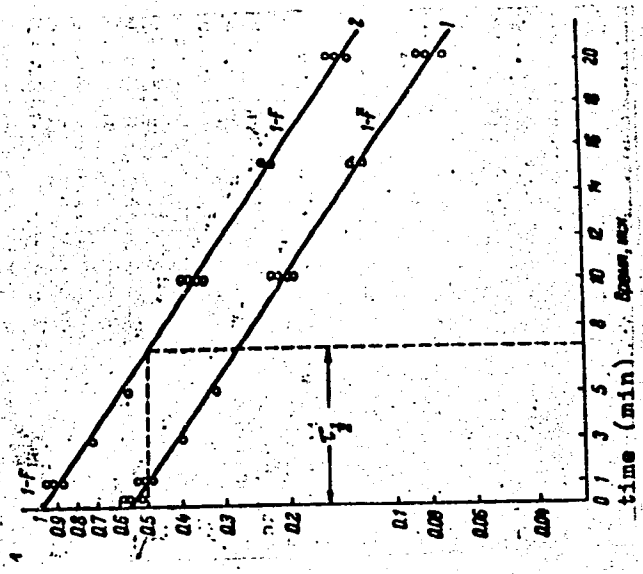

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Figure 2: Relationship of 1-F to the time in the system $[Pt(SCN)_6]^{2-} + 6SCN^-$.

1 - reacting substances were separated by means of $[NiEn_3]SO_4$, 2 - reacting substances were separated by precipitation $[PtEt_4]Cl_2$, 3 - curve obtained as a result of an introduction of corrections for the induced exchange.

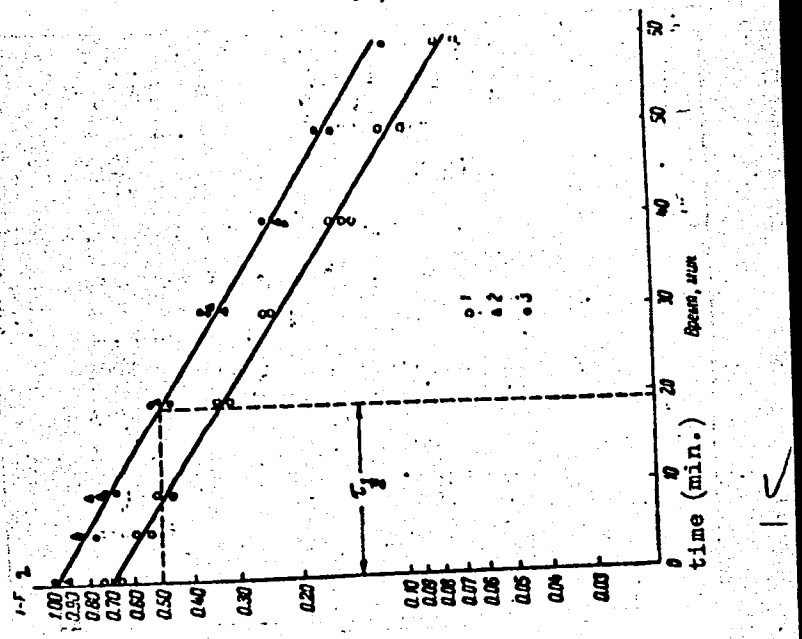

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Figure 3:
Relationship of the log of the rate of exchange (lgR) to the log of the concentration of the complex (lg C). 1 - system $Pt(SCN)_4^{2-}$ + SCN^-, 2 - system $Pt(SCN)_6^{2-}$ + S^*CN^-.

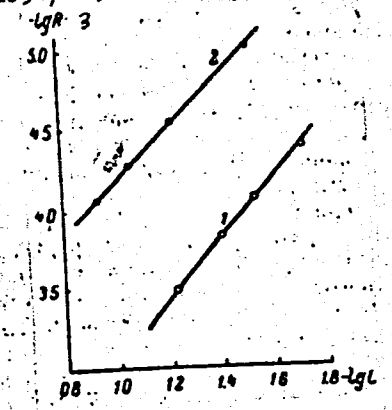
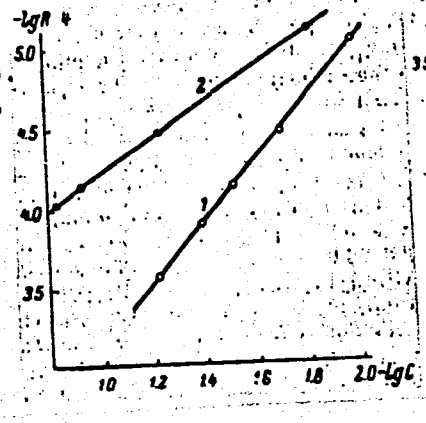


Figure 4: Relationship of the log of the rate of exchange (lgR) to the log of the concentration of the thiocyanogen (lg C). 1 - system $Pt(SCN)_4^{2-}$+S^*CN, 2 - system $Pt(SCN)_6^{2-}$ + S^*CN^-.



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Tables 1 - 4: (1) C concentration of the complex $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$ (in g-ion, SCN^-/l); (2) Concentration SCN^- (in g-ion/l); (3) F degree of exchange; (4) rate of reaction (in g-ion/l · sec); (5) K rate exchange constant (in $l^3 \cdot sec^{-1}/g\text{-}ion^3$).

Table 1

C концентрация комплекса $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$ (в г-ион SCN^-/л) (1)	Концентрация SCN^- (в г-ион./л) (2)	F степень обмена (3)	Скорость реакции (в г-ион./л · сек.) (4)	lg C	lg R	K константа скорости обмена (в $л^3 \cdot сек.^{-1}$/г-ион.^{3}) (5)	$\frac{\partial \lg R}{\partial \lg C}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.52	$0.39 \cdot 10^{-4}$	−1.70	−4.42	$2.4 \cdot 10^2$	2.00
$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.60	$0.83 \cdot 10^{-4}$	−1.52	−4.08	$2.3 \cdot 10^2$	2.08
$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.70	$1.53 \cdot 10^{-4}$	−1.40	−3.82	$2.4 \cdot 10^2$	
$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.85	$3.33 \cdot 10^{-4}$	−1.22	−3.48	$2.3 \cdot 10^2$	1.90

Table 2

C концентрация комплекса $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$ (в г-ион./л) (1)	Концентрация SCN^- (в г-ион./л) (2)	F степень обмена (3)	Скорость реакции (в г-ион./л · сек.) (4)	lg C	lg R	K константа скорости обмена (в $л^3 \cdot сек.^{-1}$/г-ион.) (5)	$\frac{\partial \lg R}{\partial \lg C}$
$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.46	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.52	−5.00	0.011	1.60
$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.56	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.22	−4.52	0.016	1.53
$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.66	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.05	−4.26	0.020	
$12 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.78	$9.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−0.92	−4.04	0.025	1.69

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Table 3

C концентрация роданида (в г-ион. SCN^-/л) (1)	Концентрация $K_3Pt(SCN)_6$ (в г-ион. SCN^-/л) (2)	F степень обмена (3)	Скорость реакции (в г-ион./л · сек.) (4)	lg C	lg R	K константа скорости обмена (в $л^3 \cdot сек.^{-1}$/г-ион.^{2}) (5)	$\frac{\partial \lg R}{\partial \lg C}$
$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.15	$1.00 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−2.00	−5.00	$2.5 \cdot 10^{3}$	1.94
$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.52	$3.84 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.70	−4.42	$2.4 \cdot 10^{3}$	1.73
$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.60	$8.20 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.52	−4.09	$2.9 \cdot 10^{3}$	2.00
$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.68	$1.43 \cdot 10^{-4}$	−1.40	−3.85	$2.3 \cdot 10^{3}$	1.62
$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.80	$2.75 \cdot 10^{-4}$	−1.22	−3.56	$1.9 \cdot 10^{3}$	

Table 4

C концентрация роданида (в г-ион. SCN^-/л) (1)	Концентрация $K_3Pt(SCN)_6$ (в г-ион./л) (2)	F степень обмена (3)	Скорость реакции (в г-ион./л · сек.) (4)	lg C	lg R	K константа скорости обмена (в л · сек.$^{-1}$/г-ион.) (5)	$\frac{\partial \lg R}{\partial \lg C}$
$1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.43	$0.80 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.82	−5.10	0.0178	1.07
$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.58	$3.46 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−1.22	−4.46	0.0193	1.00
$1.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.70	$6.95 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−0.92	−4.16	0.0193	1.10
$1.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.82	$9.00 \cdot 10^{-5}$	−0.82	−4.05	0.0200	

Card 12/12

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Using plurality correlation of the water level prediction in large rivers. Trudy TSIP no.117:33-40 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
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The physiological and biochemical characteristics of winter-resistant ridge-growing clovers. A. G. Mikulovskii and I. B. Borzakovskaya. *Priemy Povysheniya Ustoichivosti Ozimoi Pshenitsy i Klevera Protiv Neblagopr. Uslovii Vneshnei Sredy, Izdatel. Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.* (Kiev) 1955, 110-42; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 184.—During the winter there is an accumulation of disaccharides in winter-resistant varieties of clover, explained by the increased amylase activity. Sucrose synthesis increases in winter-resistant clover varieties in the fall and remains high throughout the entire cold period. Such clovers are characterized by a high content of hydrophilic colloids. As the temp. falls the activity of peroxidase and catalase and the quantity of nonprotein N increase. B. S. Levine

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